

# Industrial & Commercial Gazette

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### Original Biography.

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[Written expressly for the Gazette.

**THOS. Q. WILLSON.**  
BY A MEMBER OF THE LOUISVILLE BAR.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]  
The election of 1825 witnessed another triumph of the New Court party. There lived at that time a gentleman in Bullitt county named

LEWIS WILCOXEN.

He was a farmer of good character, kind feelings and popular manners; and had for several successive years represented the county in the lower branch of the Legislature. He was an original relief man, and was now a prominent advocate of the New Court doctrine. His personal popularity added to the strength of his cause rendered him invincible, and nothing but temerity would encounter him before the people. He was again elected this year over a highly respected opponent by such a majority as indicated no decay of his personal popularity, and no falling off in the strength of his cause. Still the Old Court party would not give up the contest, but in the spring of 1826, organized for a desperate effort in behalf of the constitution. "The King's name is a tower of strength," and in our country the constitution is King, and no party fighting under its banner ought ever to despair of success. The people may for a time be misled by plausible sophistries; by the arts of political demagogues and mountebanks; or blinded by a short-lived fanaticism, that must soon burn out, or die out, and leave them to the bitter recollection of the wrongs they have done to themselves, their neighbors, their country, and to humanity; and then they will hasten to retrace their steps, and happy will they consider themselves if they find enough of the constitution of their country remaining to shield them from the storm they have assisted to raise; it would be to them "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Any attempt to profit by a permanent delusion of this race of men is vain as it is criminal, and authentic history attests the fact. So thought the Old Court party in 1826, and they girded themselves for the combat, and once more went forth to encounter an enemy of numerically twice their strength.

The Old Court party, or rather heads of the party, in Bullitt, held a meeting in Shepherdsville about the first of May, 1826. Not more than twenty persons met. They decided on giving the radicals battle, and selected Willson as their candidate. He was sent for, and came, and accepted the nomination. It was a public day and many people from the country were in the village, and in a half hour from the time he received news of his nomination he was as busily engaged in the canvass as if the election were to come off the next day. Mr. Wilcoxen was in town and when he and his friends heard that Willson was a

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE they had a hearty laugh at the folly of a party in persisting to sacrifice one of their friends after so many defeats. He went through the crowd and told his partisans to be of good cheer, that he did not desire to be a candidate, but if they thought his services necessary to the success of the cause, to signify it to him, as he was always ready to sacrifice his own interests to the public good. Everybody now understood that Mr. Wilcoxen would be the candidate of the New Court party, and Willson and his friends felt that they had rather it had been some one else, as he was certainly the most formidable champion the party could start.

In one week more the candidates were in the saddle and THE CANVASS OPENED.

If the poll had then been taken Wilcoxen would have received two-thirds of the votes cast; both candidates belonged to what then began to be called the Jackson party—both in fact belonged to the debtor class. But Willson had identified himself with the creditors, and began the canvass with one-half as much popular capital as his adversary,

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

and must depend for success on inducing his opponent's forces to desert their leader. In short, let the truth be told, it was money against numbers, and Willson had not the money of his own, but his friends had it, and he at once organized a silver heeled club, composed of all the moneyed men of the county, on whom he could draw for funds whenever he saw an opportunity to use them to advantage.

As the canvass progressed the fact became apparent to all that Willson was slowly but surely gaining on his opponent. He had his emissaries in every quarter; the old silver heeled club, composed mostly of men who had never before taken so much interest in elections, mounted their horses and rode the whole length of the county to public meetings, and to private houses of friends and poor relations they never had visited before, and sometimes it was observed that the most noisy and boisterous New Court men became suddenly silent and thoughtful, and if they talked on the subject at all, expressed regrets that their party had so little respect for the constitution. The canvass was half done before Wilcoxen and his friends were roused up from the dream of security in which they began it, and everywhere they went they met with evidences of desertion; and an apparent apathy for which they were unable to account.

The Old Court leaders manifested such determination to succeed in the approaching election that great sacrifices were expected of them, and they met the expectations of their party and the public to the fullest extent. Many voters who were indebted and pressed for debts that they could not pay without great sacrifice and danger of having their families reduced to want, saw in the conjuncture an opportunity of turning the zeal of contending factions to good account, and seized the opportunity to obtain a more permanent relief than they found in a two years replevin or payment in a depreciated paper currency. Suits were dismissed and executions returned satisfied, and the debtors' bonds taken on long time, and many small debts were forgiven entirely. Much money was spent in the canvass, all of which went into circulation in the county and tended in no small degree to relieve the prevailing pecuniary pressure.

As August approached the public excitement grew almost to frenzy. Men who had any public influence rode day and night. Every influence that could be brought to bear on public opinion, or even on individuals, was put into requisition, and when at length the morning of the first Monday in August dawned, crowds of excited men thronged all the highways and by-ways of the county; and if there were any doubts entertained of how man would vote, he was met in the suburbs of the village and plied with such arguments as convince men who are in the habit of yielding to abstract reasons, especially when those reasons are weightier than the subject reasoned about. The day wore on in tumult and strife and dust—every half hour a herald from Mount Washington dashed into the court yard on a foaming, panting horse, with a statement of the polls. A glance at the scrap of paper told the tale, and a long, wild, hysterical shout, from one party or the other, announced the purport of the bulletin. Still the strife did not slacken. Evening came, and the reports were unfavorable to Willson; Wilcoxen was slowly forging ahead; his majority had crept up to seven—the votes were nearly all polled. There were eight officers of the election—four at either poll; of these Willson could count the four at Shepherdsville with certainty; Wilcoxen was equally certain of the other four. The Old Court cause, was, to all appearance, lost in Bullitt. Old Jesse Willson, the candidate's father, was in town. He was an uncompromising New Court partisan, and an oracle in his neighborhood, and had much to do in holding his friends steady in the faith. He was for three hours the centre of a circle of his political opponents, who constantly entreated him by every consideration that could influence his father, to go to the polls and record his vote for his son, "One vote might save him," they urged. "And how would he reflect on himself forever after, if his son was beaten for lack of the vote he withheld from him?" But all their reasons and entreaties were vain, and he at length told them plainly that if they did not desist from their solicitations he would go to the polls and vote for Wilcoxen. They took him at his word, and he rode away. This incident may seem frivolous and unworthy a place even here. But it is introduced only for the purpose of illustrating the character of the contest, and to show how strong a hold party feelings had taken on the best men of that day. Still the struggle continued; a herald came and Willson had gained three votes. Mount Washington precinct had exhausted its strength and the result was made on the result.

A well contested Kentucky election was always a great event, and the election of 1826, and the Presidential election next after that date, were perhaps the most notable of all. England has changed dynasties a half dozen times without stirring the popular impulses to the depths to which they were stirred by the apparently peaceful

ELECTIONS OF 1826 AND 1828 in Kentucky. The reason for this lies on the surface. The English farmers, artizans and yeomen would not voluntarily risk their property and lives for the poor privilege of choosing whether they should be fleeced and flayed by a Lancaster or a York, a Tudor or a Stuart, an Orange or a Guelph. The Kentucky voter was contending for what a victory would not bring to his English ancestor, and that was a constitution and a free government that shielded him from the ills of which his ancestor had such just cause to complain. Long before day on that memorable Monday morning, the sleepers in the villages were roused from their slumbers by the sounds of ax and hammer erecting booths, and the creaking of wheels of carts and wagons that came in loaded with the cider and cakes, fruits and melons to be sold in those

booths for the refreshment of the vast concourse that filled, not the houses only, but all the streets and alleys in the village. The polls were opened early and the voting began; both parties had their mounted couriers riding as for life, carrying the statements of the polls to and from the places of voting, encouraging the friends of the leading candidate and discouraging their opponents in a corresponding degree. Those heralds set off every hour, on the first day—and one hour was allowed them to ride the ten miles—crowds of excited people turned their anxious faces in the direction the messenger was to come, and but few failed to come to time. Noon of the first day was a crisis and an omen, and noon came and on comparison of statements the New Court candidate was thirteen votes ahead. This was a dampener to Willson and his friends, but they would not be discouraged, and strenuous as their exertions had been, they now felt that those exertions must be doubled to save them from defeat. Night came, the night of the first of those three memorable days; the last runner came in from Mount Washington—the voting for the day had ceased—and on a close scrutiny Wilcoxen was seven votes ahead. This might appear to be accidental—unimportant—but to one who knew the state of parties seven votes was a formidable advantage, and required strong efforts to overcome.

The second day passed to all appearances rather languidly, but it was well known that the chiefs on both sides were making their preparations for the final struggle on the third and last day. On comparison of the polls Tuesday night Willson had gained four votes on his opponent, and was only three votes behind. The old silver heeled club held a session and started their runners to every part of the county. By a comparison of the books of the tax collectors with those of the vote already cast, a tolerably accurate estimate could be made of the strength of the vote yet to be polled. Lists were made out of those who had not yet voted and at a late hour of the night the riders started out in pairs to go to the people's houses and hurry them in next morning. Vehicles of all kinds were pressed into service to bring in the aged and infirm, and some who had been long bed-ridden and were too frail to endure the jolting of wheeled carriages were brought to the courthouse door on slides, and carried up to the polls on the shoulders of their shouting friends.

The third and last day dawned and brought the stern contestants again face to face. Voters thronged in from all the highways and by-ways of the county; and if there were any doubts entertained of how man would vote, he was met in the suburbs of the village and plied with such arguments as convince men who are in the habit of yielding to abstract reasons, especially when those reasons are weightier than the subject reasoned about. The day wore on in tumult and strife and dust—every half hour a herald from Mount Washington dashed into the court yard on a foaming, panting horse, with a statement of the polls. A glance at the scrap of paper told the tale, and a long, wild, hysterical shout, from one party or the other, announced the purport of the bulletin. Still the strife did not slacken. Evening came, and the reports were unfavorable to Willson; Wilcoxen was slowly forging ahead; his majority had crept up to seven—the votes were nearly all polled. There were eight officers of the election—four at either poll; of these Willson could count the four at Shepherdsville with certainty; Wilcoxen was equally certain of the other four.

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Willson now turned his attention to the practice of his profession with an earnestness and industry that would have insured success to one of very inferior resources. He still read newspapers of the most violent partisan type, he knew the names of all the prominent politicians of the day; he could repeat the reasons they gave for the faith they professed; he knew by rote all the charges that were made against his political opponents, and to him they were gospels that required no evidence to support, and no counter evidence could shake his faith in their truth. Upon the opinions of party leaders he felt and acted as if they had been the immutable decrees of fate; and though he was

unable to give a reason of his own for his political faith, he was as thoroughly convinced that all men who differed from him were wrong, and wilfully wrong, as if the great truths of his party creed were emanations from a source that could not err. With all his political partizan obstinacy, he was the best natured man in the world, and neither took nor gave offence as other men, but could provoke an adversary to the highest degree of vexation and all the time appear unconscious that any unpleasant feeling existed.

It was useless to attempt to gain any advantage of him by putting him out of temper; he encountered all such efforts with a pleasure, a humor, that mocked his adversary's waspishness and turned it into ridicule. He always had the laugh on his side, and never parted with his opponent without leaving with him the conviction of his defeat. He always had a set around him who were so devoted to him as to believe all he did and said was right. These people were

#### HIS TOADIES—HIS DEVOTEE.

He had no respect for them, and often indulged his wit and humor at their expense, but could not shake them off, or convince them that he was less their friend than they were his; they verily believed that there existed a secret sympathy between him and themselves, and each one of his creatures believed himself the special favorite and felt bound to defend his idol and his idol's cause and opinions against all assaults, no odds from what quarter they came.

In the character of his mind there were some striking inconsistencies. His good faith as friend, as partisan, as lawyer, as man, was above all suspicion, and yet it was doubtful if he ever felt that there was any dependence to be placed in others who stood in those relations to him or to one another. There was no bitterness in his nature; no lurking resentment; no malice; no sense of wrong. If he met with disappointments—and at least one man's share of them fell to his lot—he exhibited no signs of vexation; no murmur, no complaint escaped him. Crosses that would have driven other men to a frenzy never in the slightest degree ruffled his temper, or brought a cloud to his brow, but to him there was always some resource left, some bright spot in the future upon which he fixed his eye and resolutely hoped, where any other man would have despaired.

His great self-reliance in adversity attracted the confidence of others in his success, and gave him the command of resources that were not his own, and the many struggles he made for competence and position, brought to his aid many a helping hand that would have been withheld from greater necessity with less energy.

About this period of his life the counties of Meade and Spencer were formed and Willson extended his practice to them both, and his gains increased with his sphere of operations so as to enable him to begin to pay off some of his old mercantile debts. And I might as well mention the fact here, that it may not be necessary to recur to it again, that in a few years he either discharged all those liabilities, or got them so under the control of his friends who were in a condition to forbear with him, that they gave him no further annoyance, but enabled him to extricate himself from a state of embarrassment that would have beggared many a good man for life.

At the opening of the session of the Legislature Willson took his seat as

#### MEMBER FROM BULLITT COUNTY.

It would be useless to look into the journal of the "House" for any participation he had in the measures of the session beyond what is indicated by the record of his votes on the calling of the ayes and nays. I have no recollection that he made any speech that extended beyond a half of a column in a newspaper; but he was a good working member, an adroit tactician, and soon became so conversant with the rules of the body of which he was a member, as to take rank among the leaders of his party.

On the 30th day of December, 1826, an act was passed repealing the New Court law of December, 1824, and the four New Court Judges went out of office. The preamble to this act declared that the Old Court Judges had never been out of office, and yet were the true, constitutional Court of Appeals of the State, and denounced the New Court act as an infringement of the constitution of the State. William Owsley and Benjamin Mills, two of the Old Court Judges, again took their seats on the bench. John Boyle, who was at the time of their ejection from office by the New Court act, Chief Justice of the Old Court, was in 1825 appointed one of the Circuit Judges of the Federal Court.

This domestic question being settled by the overthrow of the New Court party in the State, the politicians began to form other combinations that they might hold on to office and power. The issues between them

#### JACKSON AND ADAMS PARTIES

were already formed, and another struggle had already begun, and the public mind had become so intensely excited that many reflecting persons expressed their apprehensions that the contest would end in a civil war. There were

but two parties to this contest. The names they assumed were the "Jackson party," and the "Administration party." The latter party was more cunning in the selection of its name than in the selection of its leader. If it had been christened "Adams party," it would have been no party at all west of the Hudson. But under the assumed name of "Administration" it included Mr. Clay and some other popular leaders who held places of great honor under Mr. Adams' government. But a great majority of the prominent politicians and office-seekers of the day, like Mr. Willson, thought the people were going to believe the charge of "bargain and corruption" against Adams and Clay, and that it would be safest to go with the people. I do not wish to be understood as making this charge against the supporters of Gen. Jackson as a class, or that there were not many good reasons why he should not have been supported by the united vote of Kentucky against Mr. Adams. If the contest had been between Jackson and Adams it is likely the latter would not have received a greater vote in this State than Butler or Sumner would have received if either had been a candidate for the Presidency in 1864. But the party name embraced Mr. Clay as the second person in the "Administration," and many Kentuckians would have supported Gen. Jackson in 1828 if they had not considered that in doing so they virtually endorsed a charge against Mr. Clay which they did not believe, and sooner or later commit an act of such gross injustice, like the suppression of the administration of Mr. Adams.

Willson went into this new political enterprise with the same zeal and industry that characterized his support of the Old Court party the year before. His old opponent, Wilcoxen, took the same side, as did all or nearly all of the political aspirants of the county. The Honorable CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, who was Willson's brother-in-law, and who had commenced his congressional career in 1822, represented a district that embraced Bullitt county. He had voted for General Jackson against Mr. Adams when the election devolved on Congress in 1824, and was now considered the ablest advocate of Jackson, and the most formidable opponent of the Administration in the State. Willson was as much devoted to Mr. Wickliffe's success in his five successive and successful canvases for Congress, as he was to the cause itself, and rendered his kinsman many valuable services. The whole New Court party in the State, after their overthrow in 1828, went over in a body to the Jackson party, and many of the Old Court party went with them. When united, they formed a large majority in the State, and this was the signal to all venal politicians, place hunters, office seekers, and their kind to desert their old party associations, and unite to swell the party majority, and the party cry of "bargain and corruption." Jackson was a magnificent hobby—bold, strong, and sure-footed; he carried his jockeys into office with as much certainty as if he had been a dictator, or a first consul. His name was a watchword and a spell, and gave a prestige and power to his followers that nothing could resist. No qualification, no fitness for the place, not even moral character was necessary to the aspirant that presented himself in the name of Jackson, and under that name the support and confidence of the popular electors. The sympathies of the nation were with him and his cause.

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GEO. W. WICKS—LOUISVILLE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the gentleman whose name heads this notice. As an honest, upright merchant, no man stands higher in our estimation than Mr. Wicks. We have known him and dealt with him for many years. There are no "tricks of trade" about him. He is bland in his manners, perfectly reliable in all business transactions, and worthy of the patronage of our whole community. Call and see both him and his stock when you visit Louisville, and our word for it you will be disappointed in neither.

[Frankfort Commonwealth.]

CROPS.—From all parts of this county we hear the most cheering prospects of the crops.—[Athens (Ala.) Post.]

## Agricultural Department.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

[Signed] L. J. BRADFORD, President.

JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

## Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

It seems from Gen. Steadman's report, which all should read, that the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, have pretty generally undertaken planting operations. One of them gives as a reason that "he engaged in the business to show the southern people that the negro would work." They seem to have decided that he should labor, whether willingly or not, and in order to overcome any natural repugnance he might feel they assisted his faltering resolution when necessary with the ball and chain. The peccadilloes of one freedman were punished by compelling the same to be exiled in digging ditches on the Bureau agent's own plantation, and on his trying to make his escape across the river, and refusing to surrender, he is fired at, drops overboard and is never heard of again. The bureau stores are applied freely in furnishing rations and clothing for the hands or sold to provide the necessary money to carry on the plantation.

**THE CROPS.**—The probability is that the wheat crop throughout the Union will be considerably diminished at the South by rust, besides the injury sustained by the severe winter; at the North it suffered greatly in many sections from the latter cause. Corn though backward looks well.

**FARMERS AND OTHERS.**—Now is the time to kill the caterpillars or worms on the apple trees, while they are small, and have not spread themselves all over your orchards. The late warm weather, has hatched them out on the trees. They may be discovered by the white silken web which they are forming for their nests and may now be killed with a very little trouble, by taking a long pole which will reach all the limbs of the trees. Tie on some tow or old rope, on the end of the pole, and saturate it with kerosene, and then set fire to it; you may soon clean your trees of the worms by burning them out with very little trouble.

**From all quarters of the tobacco region of Virginia and North Carolina, there are assurances that great efforts will be made to plant a crop of tobacco. The want of agricultural labor will be exhibited less in the production of tobacco than any other agricultural product.**

## Farmers' Taxes.

It is as easy to pay one's taxes nowadays as it is to understand the complicated system devised for their collection. The following, from the *Western Rural*, is a valuable contribution, and should be carefully studied and filed away for future reference. Without political reconstruction, the bed of the tax gatherer in the unrepresented States is not likely to prove a bed of roses. Taxation without representation, is what the Anglo-Saxons on race will never willingly submit to.

**INTERNAL REVENUE.**—The Commissioner of Internal revenue has given to the assessors a long list of instructions, from which we extract those that are of special interest to the farmers:

Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families. The farmer's profits for sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold the purchase-money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductible. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing or planting may be deducted. A farmer should make return of all produce sold within the year, but a mere executive contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of vendor and vendee, would the loss fall? Farmers

who produce annually butter, cheese, sugar, charcoal, &c., in excess of one thousand dollars, at one place, should take license as manufacturers. They may, however, sell all products of their own farms in the manner of pedlars without pedlar's license. Only one deduction of \$600 is allowed from the aggregate income of all the members of any family composed of parents and minor children, even though one parent may be living. It is not essential that the children live with the parents. Husband and wife are regarded as members of the same family, though living separately, unless separated by divorce, or other operation of law, such as to break up the family relations.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette. Substitutes for the Hay Crop.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

The extreme drought which is now prevailing in many parts of the Ohio Valley—altogether unusual at so early a day in the season—has been most destructive in its effects on meadow lands, and very materially lessened the amount of the ordinary hay crop. Should this drought continue even a week or two longer, the after-math will fail to get a good start, and then the best that can be expected will not be more than half the average yield of timothy, clover, orchard grass, and other hay.

In this state of things, it becomes highly important to look after substitutes for this indispensable crop. The best known are corn fodder and millet, either of which may be planted in good soil after wheat is cut, or any time indeed before the middle of July, immediately before or soon after a good rain. Twenty years ago millet was grown in the Ohio Valley to a considerable extent; but being generally classed among *grasses*, and yet having to be sown every year, very easily impressed many farmers with the idea that it was not a profitable crop, and induced them to abandon its growth. Had it been regarded as a grain—which it really is rather than a grass, although it partakes of the nature of both—only one crop would have been expected from one seeding, and it would have been regarded with more favor.

For hay, millet may be sown in this latitude any time between the middle of June and the middle of July, at the rate of about four gallons of seed to the acre, taking advantage, if possible, of a time when the ground is in a moist condition. If the season prove a favorable one, and the soil be tolerably good, many persons whose experience of the hay-making has been confined wholly or chiefly to timothy lands, will be most agreeably surprised in the result. When harvested at the right time, properly cured, millet makes an excellent hay, which is much relished by stock, especially if passed through a straw-cutter before feeding.

But perhaps the best and most profitable substitute for ordinary hay is corn fodder. This may be planted in good soil any time between the middle of May and the middle of July; but for cured winter feed the best period is the last week in June. On clean, well prepared ground the seed may be sown broadcast, and the crop receive no further attention till the stalks begin to sit out, when it should be cut. A better plan, however, is to scatter in heavy drills about two and a half feet apart, and work with a cultivator. Or the seed may be more carefully sown in lighter drills fifteen or sixteen inches apart, and cultivated between, once or twice, with a forked spade. Cut at the period of silking.

*Strawberry Cream.*—Mash the fruit gently; strain it on a sieve; strew a little sugar on it; when well drained (without being pressed) add sugar and cream to the juice, and if too thick, a little milk. Whisk it in a bowl, and as the froth rises lay it on a sieve; when no more will rise put the cream in a dish and lay the froth upon it.

*Strawberry Jelly.*—Take strawberries when fully ripe, strain and to each pint of the juice add a pound of the best refined sugar. Boil briskly, skimming when necessary, for ten or fifteen minutes, or until it will jelly, which may be known by dropping a little in cold water. If done, it will fall to the bottom in a mass.

*Strawberry Wine.*—To one gallon of juice, strained, add two and a half pounds of sugar (no water); let it stand in an open vessel twenty-four hours, occasionally skimming off the scum that rises. Then fill the cask in which it is put, full, reserving enough to fill up, as in process of fermentation, it runs over. When the fermentation is completed, stop tightly. Let stand three months, draw off, and bottle.

*Strawberries and Claret.*—Over three quarts of strawberries pour one bottle of claret wine. Add sugar to suit the taste.

days—longer if it be very green when put to the scythe—then bind it in small bundles, and stack it in the open field, to be hauled in only once or twice a week through the winter as wanted for use.

As corn fodder has become a really important crop, and as it is an acceptable and nutritious food for stock when well cured, if any of your readers know of a better way in which to prepare it for winter use, we will thank them for the information.

## Cooking and Preserving Strawberries.

*Strawberry Short-Cakes.*—Into three parts of flour rub, dry, two teaspoons heaping full of cream tartar, add half a tea-cup of butter, a little salt, one teaspoon full of soda dissolved in a pint of milk and water. Mix quickly and thoroughly, roll to an inch in thickness, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Take a quart of strawberries, and add cream and sugar to make a sauce. For this purpose small-sized, rather acid berries, with sprightly flavor, are preferable.

When the short-cake is done, divide in three layers, butter them, and spread the strawberries between. Eat while warm.

*Strawberry Dumplings.*—Crust to be made same as directed for short-cake; roll half an inch thick; put about a gill of strawberries for each dumpling. Bake, steam or boil for half an hour.

*Strawberry Pies.*—Line your pie dish with crust made in the usual manner; fill the dish with good ripe strawberries of medium size, sprinkle on a little flour, and sugar in proportion to the acidity of the berries. Cover with a thin crust.

*Strawberry Jam.*—For every pound of strawberries take three-quarters of a pound of sugar. The berries should be mashed in a preserving kettle, and the sugar thoroughly mixed with them. Boil from twenty minutes to half an hour, stirring continually.

*Strawberry Jelly.*—Take strawberries when fully ripe, strain and to each pint of the juice add a pound of the best refined sugar. Boil briskly, skimming when necessary, for ten or fifteen minutes, or until it will jelly, which may be known by dropping a little in cold water. If done, it will fall to the bottom in a mass.

*Strawberry Cream.*—Mash the fruit gently; strain it on a sieve; strew a little sugar on it; when well drained (without being pressed) add sugar and cream to the juice, and if too thick, a little milk. Whisk it in a bowl, and as the froth rises lay it on a sieve; when no more will rise put the cream in a dish and lay the froth upon it.

*To Preserve Strawberries without Sugar.*—Put the fruit in the preserving kettle, and if very dry, add a little water to prevent burning. Boil about three minutes, or just long enough to be sure the whole mass is thoroughly heated—not cooked. Dip into cans, filling them completely; seal quickly, and set in a cool place. (Glass jars containing fruit should be kept in a dark place or covered with dark colored paper.) Open and add sugar several hours before using.

*Strawberry Wine.*—To one gallon of juice, strained, add two and a half pounds of sugar (no water); let it stand in an open vessel twenty-four hours, occasionally skimming off the scum that rises. Then fill the cask in which it is put, full, reserving enough to fill up, as in process of fermentation, it runs over. When the fermentation is completed, stop tightly. Let stand three months, draw off, and bottle.

*Strawberries and Claret.*—Over three quarts of strawberries pour one bottle of claret wine. Add sugar to suit the taste.

## Mercantile Law

## FUNDAMENTAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES.

1. That which is originally void, does not by lapse of time become valid.

2. A personal right of action dies with the person.

3. The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

4. No one shall be twice vexed for one and the same cause.

5. The greater contains the less.

6. The law favors things which are in the custody of the law.

7. The husband and wife are one person.

8. Every act shall be taken most strongly against the maker.

9. When two titles concur the elder should be preferred.

10. Agreements overrule the law.

11. He who derives the advantage ought to sustain the burden.

12. No man shall take advantage of his own wrong.

13. When the right is equal, the claim of the party in actual possession shall prevail.

14. He has the better title who was first in point of time.

15. A right of action cannot arise out of fraud.

16. It is fraud to conceal fraud.

17. The law assists those who are vigilant, and not those who sleep over their rights.

18. Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

19. Who does not oppose what he might oppose, seems to consent.

20. When contrary laws come in question, the inferior law must yield to the superior; the law general to the law special; an old law to a new law; man's laws to God's laws.

## Linseed Oil Works.

We offer to dealers our own manufacture of

## LINSEED OIL,

Warranted Pure,

Also a general and very complete stock of

## PAINTS of all kinds, WINDOW GLASS,

BAR LEAD, COLORS, PAINT BRUSHES,

## ARTIST'S TOOLS, VARNISHES,

Pure White Lead,

Empire City, " Window Glass,

French Zinc, Castor Oil,

Putty, Glue, all grades,

Glaziers' Di, Sand Paper,

Spirits Turpentine, Vinegar, family,

Benzine, Benzine,

All articles connected with the Die and Paint trade.

WATERS & FOX,

April 7-8m Main st. bet. 8th and 9th.

In connection, we have an extensive

Mattress Manufactory,

In which every species of Bedding is prepared after the most approved patterns.

## Miscellaneous.

## GREAT REDUCTION

IN

## New Goods.

## SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

Offered to Merchants visiting Louisville. I have just received an immense stock of

## Fancy and White Goods, Novelties, &amp;c.,

Which must be sold to reduce my stock preparatory to a temporary Removal while rebuilding my present store. After the 1st of April, will occupy the second floor over H. Burkhardt's, next door.

H. S. BUCKNER.

March 10—tf

No. 182 Main street, bet. 5th and 6th.

West Main st. bet. 6th and 7th.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand and sell at lowest Market rates—

Nails, Springs, Bolts,

Iron, Axes, Horse Shoes,

Steel, Oakum, Horse Shoe Nails,

Spikes, Nuts, Blacksmith's Tools,

Safes, Manilla Rope, Plow Material.

HAZELWOOD

NEW ALBANY ROLLING MILL CO.

DEQUESNE NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S SAFES,

NO. 247,

WHEELER'S PATENT WATER DRAWERS

CHAIN PUMPS,

Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT

AND PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

WHEELER'S PATENT WATER DRAWERS

CHAIN PUMPS,

Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT

AND PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

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## Communications.

For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.  
**A Few Words to the Capitalists of Louisville.**

Our readers will remember that in an article which appeared in this paper some weeks since, we incidentally alluded to the establishment of cotton manufactories in Louisville, by our own capitalists, who reside among us, and would by investing their capital in a home enterprise of this sort, have the pleasure of seeing the prosperity of the city increased, native industry stimulated and encouraged, and native talent developed under their fostering influence, besides finding that their surplus wealth thus invested, would yield them handsome returns and pay liberally on each share that went to make up the capital stock.

When it is considered that many millions of dollars are annually sent to Northern cities to purchase cotton fabrics that might just as well be retained here, would it not be wise to enquire into the feasibility of erecting mills of our own and manufacturing here the goods which are needed by our trade, instead of paying yearly tribute to capitalists of the North to furnish us the same manufactured goods that could as well be produced here at home? We purchase the same cotton that we sell to them at an enhanced price—when, if we had our own manufactories here, we might have all that profit which arises from converting the raw material into woven fabrics, divided among our own citizens, and kept continually circulating among us.

The wealth of the North has been accumulated by the manufacturers of cotton. It has constructed her railroads and canals. It has filled her banks with the circulating medium. It has fertilized her soil and made her waste places blossom like the rose. It has created her three greatest cities—New York, Philadelphia and Boston. While the South, on the contrary, has impoverished her soil in furnishing the means of Northern wealth, and emptied her purse in the purchase of those very articles which her own labor afforded the North the means of producing. And why was this? Simply because the South lacked enterprise, and trusted too little to her own industry and too much to the natural wealth of soil and climate which they found around them ready made. We must render available the material which the God of nature has placed around us, if we would, as a people, be wealthy and great.

If we have water-power we must make it our servant to drive our machinery and turn our spindles—to manufacture our cloths and feed our laboring people. If we have mines, we must work them, and make them yield up their precious ores to subserve the various mechanical and commercial purposes for which they were designed.

But why deal further in generalities? As we have shown in previous articles, and for various reasons which it is unnecessary now to recapitulate, Louisville can manufacture cotton goods as cheap, and can afford to sell them as low as New York or Boston. And if we made the cotton fabrics here at our own mills, the money which those mills paid for the raw material of cotton, would find its way to the money drawers of our own merchants, for the producer would invest the principal amount of his sales here, in goods which he needed.

Now we come to the point. Will not our capitalists form an association or Joint Stock Company, for which liberal charter can be secured from our next Legislature, and go to work at once, and build a Cotton Mill with ample capacity to turn out its millions of yards of bleached and unbleached domestics? Let a meeting of our merchants and business men be held, and let the enterprise be thoroughly canvassed among them. And then let the project be inaugurated and permanently set on foot. If we mistake not, our people are ripe for enterprises of that sort. The citizens of Louisville will, we feel assured, collectively sustain and encourage those who will step forward and take the initiative in this matter.

It has been said that "Capital is proverbially timid," but we see no necessity for it in this case—on the contrary, every inducement is offered for safe investment—and the day that sees the corner stone laid of a great cotton mill here, will mark an era in the history of Louisville. From that day forward she will take rank with the great cities of our country. Her population will increase, her wealth will be doubled, her commerce will be enlarged and extended. A new vitality will be infused into her blood, and a brighter day will dawn upon her annals. New emigrants by thousands will seek her as their abode, and men will marvel at her progress. We do not dream in thus portraying the future of the beloved city of our adoption. Stubborn facts support us in our convictions, and bear us out in our conclusions. Let those remember, too, who have ample capital and means at command, that in starting a great cotton manufacture and thus laying the foundation of a great manufacturing city, they will not only benefit their own and their fellow citizens' pecuniary interests, but build imperishable monuments to their own memories, and be reckoned in after times as benefactors of their race—whose influence reaches far beyond the narrow bounds of life, and effects the destinies of men for ages to come!

[Written for the Gazette.]

### Imposing on Good Nature.

Pete Slackford was a practical joker, as many a victimized "Razorback" can testify from personal experience. Pete's paternal progenitor "kep' a store," up in the mountains, and Pete and Buck Slocum were the clerks. Buck dates his gray hairs from that period. One night Buck and Seth Workman were out sparring until near midnight and in the meantime, Pete had secured a confederate and was ready for operations. Though only a few minutes after twelve the Dutch regulator, when they returned, unblushing asserted that it was half-past two. The errant philanderers were gravely informed that during their absence Nat Heath had come in very sick and that the doctor had been there and pronounced the case a serious one and left some medicine to be administered

ed during the night, that he and Jeff, who corroborated the statement in every particular—had agreed to set up with him till two o'clock, and had made arrangements for Buck and Seth to look after him the balance of the night. Buck looked dismayed when he saw the clock, for he calculated on at least two hours' sleep before his watch came on, but old "Dutch face" looked honest, and bore a good reputation, and he concluded he must be mistaken. They were cautioned against disturbing Nat, as the doctor said he needed nothing so much as rest, but were to give him the contents of some white paper parcels when he awoke.

The night was piercing cold, and but a small supply of wood cut. Pete hadn't cut any for fear of waking Nat, and advised them to wait till Nat waked up; as the doctor was very particular about not disturbing him. The night wore on, and the wood-pile worn out, and still no signs from Nat. Seth examined the medicine and smoothed the coverlid and adjusted the pillow, but still Nat slept. The last stick of wood was disappearing and the thermometer descended rapidly, when Buck determined that something must be done. Leaving Seth in charge of the patient, he crept around through the back lot, to Job Ingram's wood-pile, and had raised enough wood to run the machine till daylight, when Job's bull shut "opened" not twenty rods distant. Buck relinquished his prize, and "lit out." He was naturally a thin man, modeled like a pair of dividers, a circumstance he never regretted less in his life than at that moment. He stands six feet three in his stockings when at order arms, but he says he don't think he would have measured three feet then, in his boots, during his transit across that back lot, the bull shut down on his left flank, displaying two formidable tiers of ivory colored discessers. Buck gained on the slot curving around the corner of the store, and got inside of the door just as the slot came up, where he found Seth splitting up Pete's boot-jack for kindling—Nat still asleep.

It was still two hours till daylight according to old Dutch face—and two more in fact—and the fire out. Buck's nerves were two much shattered for active service, and he was detailed for hospital duty, while Seth took the field. He concluded from what had transpired already that nervousness was not Nat's particular disorder, and warned by Buck's experience in the foraging line, he hunted up an axe and went to work in a legitimate way to provide for their necessities, and in the course of half an hour, a bright fire was blazing on the hearth, and something like comfort restored—and still Nat slept.

By this time five o'clock, and Seth suggested that he would bunk down and sleep one hour, then Buck should wake him up, and he would stand watch till daylight, which would appear a little after seven. Buck assented to the arrangement, but got powerful sleepy and nervous after Seth went to sleep, and determined upon a little sleep. When the clock showed a quarter past five, he moved the hands forward to ten minutes past six, and waked Seth, who experienced some astonishment at the rapid flight of time, but supposed it was all right, and Buck turned in—and still Nat slept.

Seth employed the time in greasing his boots and the springs of his jack-knife, and trimming his warts till the clock showed half-past seven, and no daylight. The wood-pile was exhausted again, and the cold sharper than ever. Another turn at wood chopping and replenishing the fire, brought eight o'clock—still no daylight, nobody astir; half-past eight, no better. Here an idea struck Seth. "Somebody's been tampering with that clock."

Pete was immediately aroused and addressed as follows:

"You thought you'd fooled somebody, didn't you, moving that clock up? I know d—d well it wasn't two o'clock when we come home last night."

Pete acknowledged the charge, and asked how Nat was.

"D—d if I know, he can't be very sick, he has not moved since we come in."

"It might be that he's dead. Wait till I get my clothes on, and we will go in and see."

Pete took a position near the door and told Seth to wake up Buck and take a look at Nat. The dilapidated watchers examined their patient and discovered that they had been setting up with an effigy. By this time Pete and Jeff had disappeared briskly.

From an article in the New Orleans Crescent, entitled "Southern Enterprise," we quote the following judicious and sensible remarks:

"The changed condition of the South, resulting from the war, must necessarily turn the thoughts of our people into new channels. We are not the same people politically, socially or industrially, and we must adapt ourselves to our changed circumstances and condition. Though we may sigh for the old ways, and part with them, it may be, with tears, yet the necessity to do it is upon us and we must. If we do not, with our lost political influence and wealth, we will lose all hope for the future, and stand aside for other competitors for the prizes which the future holds in store for us. Is this wise? Is it manly in a people who have illustrated their greatness in the fields of science, literature and arts, in Senates and Congresses, in diplomacy and in war? We have been great in the past. We can be great in the future. But to be so we must cut loose from the past and lay hold upon the future with a giant's grip, determined to be heroes in the strife."

People are not born to greatness in a day, neither can the greatness of a people die in a day, unless it be by suicide. Shall we commit the great crime, or shall we cherish the robust and vigorous life which God has given us?

A wide field invites us to its harvests. We have undeveloped resources on every side of us. The ocean with its leaping waves, beckons us to come and track it with our lines of steamers; the earth yawns and gapes upon us with her only hidden treasures; while our magnificent plains bare their bosoms, inviting us to draw sustenance from them, and, though rude it may seem, to press them with our iron arms and roll over them the wheels of our fiery chariots.

Our much talent and our little money must be freely given and devoted to every enterprise which has merit in it. We must bring our small offerings together and lay them upon these altars of enterprise. Peter-pence has reared its thousands of stately church edifices.

In the past our thousands, as they accumulated, went into land and negroes. In the future let them go into new railroad stocks, into lines of ocean steamers, into coal mining and petroleum, and land and emigration and manufacturing companies, and all of the agencies being devised for the development of our natural resources. Do this and we shall be great again, and wealth shall flow in upon us again like a river. If we do not, others will. The world gazed intently upon our people for four long years of bloody war. It has as intent now upon us our dormant wealth, and if we hang our hands supinely, and go whining about our hopes and our helplessness we shall be driven from our inheritance by these strangers, or they will make "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of us. No, we must—like David—in his great sorrow, get up from the earth, wash our faces and refresh ourselves, and then go forth to the duties of the hour. Though tried sorely and oppressed much, yet we have a home and a country; we have the graves of our sires and the cradles of our children; and, "if we forget thee, O Jerusalem, let our right hands forget their cunning, and let our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths."

[Written for the Gazette.]

### Love and the Butterfly.

BY W. F. MARVIN.

Love wander'd one day by the Butterfly's wing, And they flitted from bower to bower; While gayly he sung of the beauties that spring, In the gar of groves where the nightingales sing, And they revel'd from flower to flower.

The butterfly spread his bright wings so gay, And shone like the sun in the sunny day, And wolum'd the Rose God to play, And thought of his cares no more.

The air was balm and the meadows were gay, And beauty was laughing around; And light were their hearts on that bright summer day, With the red blossoms blushing on ev'ry spray, And the rip' fruits clattering round.

They travell'd afar from the Butterfly's bower, Where his mother dropp'd sad'ly his wing; Sighing—"Why I a wander'd from flower to flower."

Ke's delicate pinions have gain'd their power, While yet so young a thing!"

A storm came on, and they lost their way, As the Butterfly we had grown, And the Yung God smil'd when he saw him lay, Saying this is no place for love to stay, As he left him to perish alone.

DANVILLE, April 15.

[Written for the Gazette.]

### Have You a Daughter?

[CONTINUED.]

Then how great your responsibility! Can you look upon that fragile form, see the out-beamings of that artless spirit, and not shudder to think of the dangers that surround her? A child of Eve, frail and fallen at best, amid childhood's sweet innocence, she is called upon to take steps that tell upon the brightness or blackness of her destiny. Appearing upon the stage of action, when her young and trusting heart sends out its aspirations, in the holy confidence of hope and love, unstealed to the fascinating influences of flattery and folly, amid all these snares, these hidden fires that lie along her untraveled path, she must pass unscathed, unsoiled. One false step, one imprudent act, and her name is blackened, her happiness is gone. Gold cannot gild, beauty cannot adorn it, tears of sorrow cannot wash away the stain. Let the tribute of wealth be laid at her feet, let pleasure breathe its soft melody around her, let joys like the dewy gems of morning sparkle around her path, and yet a cloud is on her brow, a blight is on her character, she feels that her glory has departed, that her's is a miserable lot.

Are the imprudent acts of childhood ever forgotten? Are those follies over which men smile and feel a kind of pride, ever overlooked or forgiven when committed by a girl?

Man may reform with honor, but the very name of reform in woman is disgrace. The crown of virtue, the summit of moral excellence and influence, the admiration and esteem of the world, may be gained by him whose youth has been marred by folly and sin. But woman, often neglected and uncultivated as she is, must present to an exacting world a whole life, from childhood up, untinged and unsoiled by a single stain.

Now is this the mere arbitrary decision of society. It is written on woman's own heart. To be loved, to be esteemed, to stand unclouded and unreproached, above slander and suspicion; this is woman's natural and holy ambition.

Interwoven with her very being, it concentrates the very elements of her nature, and is at once the safeguard of her character.

Woman's happiness, woman's usefulness, woman's all, depends on her character—the estimation in which she is held by those with whom she mingles.

But her character, her destiny, all that can bring happiness to her spirit or anguish to her heart, must be decided by herself, long before maturity has sobered her buoyant spirit. Who then is responsible for the manner in which her character is formed, or her mind moulded?

Oh! how many a tale of woe, how many a life of lingering agony, of hopeless, withering gloom, might have been prevented, had a father's time and attention, so often expended on trifles, been directed to that frail and delicate flower, which, exposed to the rude blasts and the scorching sun, is still expected to be unsoiled and pure! S. H. F.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BOSSA BOGHEUR is to have a companion in her glory as a chevalier in the Legion of Honor in Madame de Cabaunes, wife of the Maratine Prefect at Toulon, who won so much admiration for her exertions during the prevalence of the Cholera in that city and district.

WHAT is the difference between a honey-comb and a black eye? One is produced by the laboring bee, and the other by a belaboring.

### Sunday Papers.

A good deal is being said through our exchanges, about Sunday papers. One "rigid righteous" fellow suggests that it is better that half dozen or a dozen men labor on the Sabbath to "set up" a paper than for a whole community to spend Sabbath morning in reading it. This is a strange sort of procedure on the part of our contemporaries. There is no law of duty or common sense that compels a man to read his paper on Sabbath morning. If he has scruples in the matter he can read it carefully, lay it aside, and read its contents on Monday morning if he so chooses. How much more culpable is the man who reads his paper on Sabbath morning than the one who spends Sabbath afternoon in discussing news or politics, or perhaps, descending from these, he has a few opinions to express on matters of business.

To get out a paper on Monday, would require the full corps of editors and printers to labor all day Sunday. Printers are but men, and being men they require some surcease from labor. Some printers are pious men—strange as it may appear—and want to go with their families to church on Sunday. In the usual style of getting out a Sunday morning's paper, the work is all usually done by midnight, and all hands are exempt from Sabbath duty except the Carrier, and he finishes his task in time to get home to breakfast.

These conscientious gentlemen who are raising scruples in regard to the matter remind us forcibly of the old simile of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

"My son these maxims make a rule,  
And lump them a' together;  
The rigid righteous is a fool,  
The rigid wise author."

THE Hon. Henry S. Foote, having taken out the required license, has been admitted to practice as an attorney in the Common Pleas Court in this city.

BUDDING must be performed while the stock is in a state of vigorous growth. The bud should have a portion of bark and a little wood adhering to it.

"WOMAN needs no eulogist—she speaks for herself!"

W. H. WALKER & CO.  
U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE

WINES & LIQUORS,  
Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other  
Kentucky Copper Distilled

WHISKIES.

No. 49 East Main Street, bet. 2d & 3d,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new

COPPER WHISKY  
IN BOND.

May 26—3m

J. M. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth  
and Main Streets,

Louisville, Ky.

April 14—8m\*

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Never fails—Always to be depended  
Upon—Nothing More Reliable  
than Hurley's Tonic.

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague. Every person who has tried Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a preventive it is unsurpassed, an more certain than opium. No bad results from using HURLEY'S TONIC. Everybody should use it.

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to  
HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO.,  
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Stomach Bitters.

For Distility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, want of action of the Liver, Disordered Stomach, there are no bitters that can compare with these in removing these distressing complaints. For sale or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, or from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and Green Streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.

As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising that it is fast taking the place of all other preparations for worms—it being tasteless, any child will take it.

Oriental Pear Drops.

For beautifying the Complexion, effectively removing Tan, Freckles, Blotches, and giving the skin an elegant smoothness not easily attained by any other. It is among the ladies of fashion in the East, gives it a character for efficacy which at once stamps it as infinitely superior to the toilet of any lady.

Ink, Ink, Ink.

Seaton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-renowned for its superior quality. Having been introduced only about six years it has become the principal in use with those who want a fine, free flowing ink, and for its permanence it is really the best ink for records that can be had. For

## Industrial &amp; Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,  
J. HAL. TURNER,

} EDITORS.

Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:

GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.  
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.  
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.  
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY:  
SATURDAY, - - - JUNE 9, 1866.

## Removal.

The Gazette office has been removed from corner of Bullitt and Main to

95 GREEN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Custom House, over Cole's Job Printing Office, where we will be glad to see friends and patrons.

Our new location has the advantage of being nearer the Post Office, nearer the centre of newspaper business, and more convenient of access than our former third-story rooms.

## A Glimpse at our Progress.

It is a source of delight to the contemplative mind, to dwell upon the progress in our beloved country, in all the various aspects in which it may be viewed.—Thirteen infant colonies scarcely exceeded at the commencement of the Revolution a population of three millions; while free institutions and a genial climate have advanced us in a period of eighty years to near forty millions, duplicating every twenty-five years, in marked contrast to the nations of the old world, none of which double their numbers in less than fifty years, and some of them in not less than one hundred years.

We have already dwelt upon many of the items in our progress in internal resources and turn now to the magnificent items of military and commercial, marine and mechanical power; subjects scarcely less interesting than the great interests of agriculture and internal navigation. We began our career in the carrying trade when we were but a tenth power among the nations of the earth, and it is not a half century since we were behind Holland, Sweden, Sardinia and other second-rate powers in our commercial marine. For a quarter of a century we have passed them and France, in our progress, and are now in advance of Britain, which arrogantly assumes to be the Mistress of the Seas. This rapid advance is the result of various causes, of which the carrying trade and the Fisheries on the North-east coast and the Pacific are the chief theatres of action. To the whale Fishery we are more indebted for creating the first seamen of the world, than to any other cause. The economy and efficiency with which the whale ships are managed has taught us to navigate the world cheaper with our superior ships than do any other people, and hence we are at the head of all nations in our commercial marine.

How shall we have boldness enough to attempt to speak of our progress in our noble, heroic, self-sacrificing navy? It is a fit theme for the poet, the orator, the statesman, and the historian. There were a few heroic displays of the little navy in the war of the Revolution, which immortalized Paul Jones, Preble, Truxton, and Barney, but the foundation of our claim to high distinction as a naval power was laid in the war with Tripoli and Algiers, in 1801 to 1805. It was in this struggle with piratical nations, that Hull, and Bainbridge, and Decatur, and Stewart prepared themselves for the unequal contest in 1812, with Great Britain. So unequal that a Prime Minister of the nation which claimed that "not a sail but by her permission spreads," derided us with the remark, that we could not go to war, for we had barely "a few fir built frigates, with a bit of striped bunting at the mast head." How we battled gloriously with this formidable naval power, the deeds of a three years' war abundantly testify. Ship after ship, and fleet after fleet succumbed to the superior seamanship and superior gunnery of officers and sailors, who, in addition to national honor, had the stirring motive of personal revenge to stimulate their heroism. The ships of that day, commercial as well as military, became the models for other nations, particularly Sweden and Russia, the latter power causing the frigate "United States" to be used as a model by the lecturing officers in her Naval Schools. We are now in a new phase—steam has wrought a wonderful revolution in naval warfare—and it is a proud reflection that we are in advance of other nations in this great emblem of power. We have as many steamships as any other nation, and more formidable in their character, affording a strong guarantee for peace in the midst of the imminent danger of war in Europe.

One word as to our progress in mechanical power. In other days we have imported much that was the result of foreign genius, but we are now the exporters of the most valuable inventions in the world. We send out machinery that diminishes labor and supply many nations with steamships, and mechanics

who build them railroads. Our flag is on every sea, and Brother Jonathan, after enlightening other nations as to their true interests, comes home loaded with the spoils of his inventive genius. All honor to him!

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALIN PEWEE.—The ladies of St. James' Parish, in Pewee Valley, contemplate holding a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., to aid in the erection of a beautiful Gothic Stone Church, which is designed, and will shortly be commenced.

The object itself, is one which should secure complete success to the praiseworthy efforts of the ladies who have this matter in charge. But superadded to this consideration, the proverbial good taste of the ladies of Pewee, and the richness and abundance of the fruit and flowers of that lovely valley, afford a guarantee of delightful enjoyment to those who shall participate in this festival, which few, who can avail themselves of the opportunity, will be willing to forego.

We presume arrangements will be made by which persons from the city can conveniently attend; and we advise our lady friends in the valley to see to it that those arrangements are ample. Many of our good friends from the city, who care nothing for creature comforts, may go there to assist in furthering a religious enterprise; and a great many will go, for the double purpose of contributing to this object, and enjoying the exquisite pleasure which they know such an occasion of time, and place, and circumstances will afford.

In the statement of the premiums awarded at the late Tobacco Fair, a mistake was made in saying that the premiums awarded for the five best hogheads and the three best hogsheads were given by the Board of Trade. The premium for the five best was given by the Lou. and Nashville Railroad Company, and that for the three best by the Lou. &amp; Henderson Packet Company.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.  
The New Railroad Enterprise.

Without feeling myself called upon to vindicate the interests of Louisville, even were I competent to do so, still I will, in compliance with your request, Messrs Editors, endeavor to sustain the position assumed in the article published by you under that "very formidable and alarming caption," the "Death Blow to Louisville;"—a caption selected chiefly to awaken attention to the importance of the subject discussed, in the hope that it would call forth an able advocate than myself. In this expectation, however, I have been disappointed, for instead of finding any one willing to sustain my position, I have noticed that the weight of influence, as indicated in the daily press, is decidedly in favor of the union of the Frankfort and Nashville railroads into one line, and that this through line shall pass by or through Louisville and terminate at Cincinnati.

I regret that you have been pleased to make any personal allusion to me or my pecuniary interest in the prosperity of Louisville, inasmuch as such references only lead to the natural inference that my interests have influenced, or rather warped my judgment, whereas such is not the fact; my motive in publishing the article which has provoked so much criticism, was to warn our business men of the effect upon their interests and their future trade and prosperity, which the proposed enterprise would have; and in thus warning them, I was entirely disinterested, for I am not so pecuniarily restricted to Louisville, as not to be able to follow the tide of prosperity, and by changing my investments from this city to Cincinnati, I would be enabled to enjoy the benefits of the proposed enterprise, whilst the business men of Louisville would have no such facility in the transfer of business from one place to another. The great trade of the South, upon which the prosperity and the wealth of our merchants are now founded, will pass them by, as soon as Cincinnati becomes connected by a direct line with all the leading Southern cities, by means of the proposed junction "through or around Louisville," of our two railroads. Now, if the business men of Louisville can afford to lose this trade, it is a matter that concerns themselves alone! Trade once lost, is seldom if ever regained.

The proposed enterprise is indeed a most magnificent one, and is worthy of the serious attention of the merchants and capitalists of Cincinnati. To that city, the building of the branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati and the connecting link "through or around Louisville" between the Frankfort and Nashville roads, will be worth millions of dollars annually. The cost to build the Cincinnati branch, is but a paltry sum compared to the tremendous impulse which the Southern connection will give to the trade and commerce and manufacturing interest of that city, in all future time.

The Southern people, since their failure to establish a separate government, have cheerfully acquiesced in their fallen fortunes, and have manfully gone to work to rebuild the desolations and repair the wastes, that followed the track

of a cruel and devastating war. In their genial climate and with their prolific soil, they need but a single good harvest to reinstate themselves upon a basis of prosperity, that in a few years will culminate in a higher degree of permanent wealth and prosperity than ever before existed. With such future prospects, the trade and custom of the South is not only the most valuable, which the whole world affords, but it is worth obtaining at even the most costly sacrifices. If Cincinnati can at the trifling cost of only two or three, or even five millions of dollars expended in building the new branch road from Lagrange to Covington, be thus enabled, according to the amendment to the charter of the Frankfort Railroad, to have the Frankfort and Nashville roads joined together by a connecting link "through or around Louisville," so that through trains can be run with both freight and passengers, between Cincinnati and Nashville and between Cincinnati and Memphis, without change of cars or reshipment at Louisville, the investment will be worth a hundred per cent. annually, in the increase of trade and custom that will flow to Cincinnati. The route over the two Louisville roads when thus joined together "through or around Louisville," will be the cheapest to Cincinnati, because it only requires the construction of the short branch from Lagrange to Cincinnati, and the connecting link "through and around Louisville" to complete it; and when completed, it will be the most direct and shortest route which can be built in order to connect Cincinnati with Nashville, Decatur, Mobile, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock, and, in fact with all the richest cities and the most productive plantations of the Cotton growing regions of the South-west. This is, indeed, a magnificent enterprise; and that it may be the better comprehended, I quote in full an editorial from the Louisville Journal of May 9th, wherein its advantages over all other routes are fully explained:

THE NASHVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD PROJECT.—We see from the papers of Nashville that our friends in that city are anxious for a more direct rail communication with Cincinnati, and propose to build a new road parallel with the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Our Nashville friends can hardly be aware that before another year expires they will have the most direct railroad connection which can be established between the two points without having to invest a dollar in the enterprise they now propose.

The Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Company is now active, engaged in preparing for the construction of the branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati. The distance from Louisville to Cincinnati by this route is one hundred and five miles, and from Cincinnati to Nashville two hundred and ninety miles.

The distance will be run with passenger trains, without changing cars, in fourteen hours, or perhaps in less time, and freight will go

through from Cincinnati to Nashville without breaking bulk. The Louisville and Nashville railroad, in connection with the boats plying between her and Cincinnati, carries at present not only all the freight that merchants want to ship, and all passengers who wish to go to Nashville, but is able to carry ten times more than it now does, and this without any further investments on the part of the citizens of Nashville.

Do our Nashville and Cincinnati friends know that the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with its extension to Cincinnati now in progress of construction, is the shortest and most direct route that can be built between Nashville and Cincinnati?

Draw a straight line between these two points on the map and you will find that the location of the Louisville and Nashville railroad occupies that line as far as Munfordsville, one hundred and twelve miles from Nashville. At Bardstown Junction, one hundred and fifty-three miles from Nashville, the Louisville and Nashville railroad has only diverged from it twelve miles: at Louisville, twenty-nine miles: while Paris, a station on the Kentucky Central railroad, by which route it is now proposed to reach Nashville from Cincinnati in a more direct way, is fifty miles to the east of a straight line between Cincinnati and Nashville. Have our Nashville friends, we repeat, considered this? Do they wish to invest some six million dollars to attain a more circuitous railroad connection with Cincinnati than they now have, or rather will have in the course of a year, without any expenditure of money on their part? However, if the Nashville and Cincinnati people have surplus funds to invest, we advise them, as it is not yet too late, to take stock in, or bonds of, the Louisville and Cincinnati Branch Railroad. It will be a profitable investment. There are only eighty miles of road to build, Cincinnati will then be connected with Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and, after the completion of the Decatur and Montgomery road, with Montgomery and Pensacola, upon the shortest possible routes—much shorter routes, indeed, than by way of the proposed Southern road to Chattanooga, or by a route to Nashville via Danville.

The distance between Cincinnati and Decatur by way of the proposed Southern road, which taps the Tennessee and Georgia road at Philadelphia, is 500 miles. From Cincinnati to Decatur, by way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, there are 412 miles. Cincinnati is therefore 78 miles nearer to all points south of Decatur, say Montgomery, Mobile, and Pensacola, by way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, than by the way of this proposed Southern road.

The difference is still greater in favor of the Louisville route if Memphis and New Orleans are to be reached from Cincinnati. The distance from Cincinnati to Memphis by way of the Southern road to Philadelphia and Chattanooga

ga, and over the Memphis and Charleson road, is 688 miles, and, by way of Louisville and Clarksville, 482 miles; the difference in favor of the Louisville route being 206 miles.

The distance from Cincinnati to New Orleans by the Southern road is 1,021 miles, and by way of Louisville and Clarksville 755 miles; the difference in favor of the Louisville route being 266 miles.

Thus it is seen, that, as far as Cincinnati is concerned, in reaching all points to the south-west of Cincinnati, the existing railroad connections, after the completion of the Louisville and Cincinnati Branch road, will be all that they can desire. They cannot be improved.

It will be observed, the proposed enterprise is to connect the two Louisville roads, "through or around Louisville," so as to make them terminate at Cincinnati. Cincinnati is the desired point and at her municipal limits the roads must terminate. The simple question which I suggested as worthy of discussion, therefore, is, whether these two roads built by Louisville enterprise, shall continue to terminate, as heretofore, at Louisville, so as to give to Louisville the benefit of their Southern railroad connections; or whether the two Louisville roads shall be united as one road "through or around Louisville," and their joint terminus be at Cincinnati, so as to throw the benefit of the trade and custom of the South into the hands of Cincinnati? The argument of those who advocate the enterprise of transferring the terminus of the Nashville railroad from Louisville to Cincinnati, is that unless Louisville gives up her roads for the use of Cincinnati, then Cincinnati will with all her famous energy and enterprise, will build an independent road for herself. For my part, I cannot see any reasonable objection to Cincinnati building her own roads; whilst I know of no obligation upon the part of Louisville to give up her roads in order to prevent Cincinnati from building a new road. A new road traversing the State of Kentucky will be an advantage to the people of Kentucky, and add to the wealth of the State. If Cincinnati desires to build such a road in order to reach the Southern markets and thereby put herself upon an equal footing with Louisville for the Southern trade, no one can reasonably object to Cincinnati building her own roads; and to Cincinnati it is the connection of the Nashville railroad from Louisville to Cincinnati, which can be built in order to connect Cincinnati with the Louisville railroad, "through or around Louisville" with the Nashville railroad, another completed road, for the avowed purpose of connecting Cincinnati with a direct route with the South, without breaking freight or changing cars or even, perhaps, stopping to take in or draw off water at Louisville. Such a perfect ignoring of the rights of a whole community, and blotting out from the view of travelers a large city, by changing the terminus of our roads, already completed, would not be permitted by Cincinnati in regard to herself; is not permitted by Baltimore in spite of the efforts of the U. S. Congress; to have a road through that city direct to Washington city; and never has been permitted by any city of the size and dignity of Louisville. There would be no objection to Cincinnati building her own road, even though it should pass "through or around Louisville," but that is not the question. The present question is, whether Cincinnati shall take the Louisville built roads and divert them from their original object and design; or to speak more explicitly, whether these Louisville roads shall join together and go up to Cincinnati with their common terminus and joint-depot, because they can make much money by the transfer of their influence and trade from Louisville to Cincinnati, and thereby keep Cincinnati from building a rival terminus of the roads—Cincinnati.

It is not a question of competition for trade and travel, between Louisville and Cincinnati, each standing upon an equal footing in respect to rival and independent roads owned and managed by each city, but the proposition is for Louisville to yield to Cincinnati, the two Louisville roads, so that Cincinnati may be saved the expense of building a new and expensive road for herself, to enable her to reach the South. Cincinnati is to use our paw to rake out the roasted chestnuts for herself. Louisville now enjoys direct railroad communication with Nashville and other cities further South, and in a few months will have a direct line completed to Memphis. These railroads have cost Louisville millions of dollars, and have greatly aided in building up the wealth and prosperity of the city. Cincinnati has no railroad communication with the South; and now that the war is over and it is settled that this is to be a united country and we are all to be one people, without distinction as to race or color, she feels a strong desire to trade with the repented rebels, and it seems the rebels themselves are desirous of proving their newly assumed loyalty by trading with Cincinnati.

I have stated this question fairly and without impugning motives. I have simply pointed out the natural results that may be reasonably expected from the proposed enterprise.

Having responded to your call, I consider I have done my duty, and will drop the subject, since I find my views are not popular with either the press or the people; and still less so with the managers of the Frankfort Railroad.

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Important to Merchants and Shippers!

Frankfort Railroad, this will be a most advantageous accomplishment; it will throw all the Southern trade to and from Cincinnati, over that road, except that which will float in high water by the rivers.

Any trade coming over the Nashville road to Louisville and stopping there, will not reach the Frankfort road; consequently it will be to the interest of the Frankfort Railroad as soon as its Cincinnati branch is finished, to prevent customers and shipments from stopping at Louisville, and to urge them to go on to Cincinnati.

Can stronger reasons be shown why Gen. Dudley, as President of the Frankfort Railroad, should desire that the people of Louisville should not interpose any obstructions, or even express any objections, as I have unfortunately done, to the "proposed enterprise?" The new Branch road promises to be the most important and doubtless will be the most profitable road when finished, in the United States, and these very considerations will induce a new and competing line from Cincinnati in less than five years. Cincinnati will then have two direct lines uniting her with the South, and Louisville will be known on the Cincinnati tickets as a way-station located on one of these Cincinnati lines, just as Lagrange or Eminence is now known on the Frankfort road.

In the expression of these views, I have been influenced solely by a desire to promote the best interests of our city. I have no objection whatever to the proposed Cincinnati Branch of the Frankfort Railroad, and think the building of that Branch will be a convenience to our citizens, and profitable to the stockholders of the road. What I have opposed is the connection of the Frankfort Railroad, a completed road, "through or around Louisville" with the Nashville Railroad, another completed road, for the avowed purpose of connecting Cincinnati with a direct route with the South, without breaking freight or changing cars or even, perhaps, stopping to take in or draw off water at Louisville. Such a perfect ignoring of the rights of a whole community, and blotting out from the view of travelers a large city, by changing the terminus of our roads, already completed, would not be permitted by Cincinnati in regard to herself; is not permitted by Baltimore in spite of the efforts of the U. S. Congress; to have a road through that city direct to Washington city; and never has been permitted by any city of the size and dignity of Louisville. There would be no objection to Cincinnati building her own road, even though it should pass "through or around Louisville," but that is not the question. The present question is, whether Cincinnati shall take the Louisville built roads and divert them from their original object and design; or to speak more explicitly, whether these Louisville roads shall join together and go up to Cincinnati with their common terminus and joint-depot, because they can make much money by the transfer of their influence and trade from Louisville to Cincinnati, and thereby keep Cincinnati from building a rival road through Kentucky.

I have stated this question fairly and without impugning motives. I have simply pointed out the natural results that may be reasonably expected from the proposed enterprise.

Having responded to your call, I consider I have done my duty, and will drop the subject, since I find my views are not popular with either the press or the people; and still less so with the managers of the Frankfort Railroad.

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REduced RATES!

NATIONAL EXPRESS

AND

TRANSPORTATION COMP'Y.

CARRIES Freight to and from the principal Eastern cities 50 to 75 cents per one hundred pounds cheaper than any other Express Company, and make as good time.

Rate from New York \$4 per 100 pounds.

Rate from Philadelphia \$3 75 cents per 100 pounds.

Rate from Baltimore \$3 50 per 100 pounds.

Money, valuable packages and small parcels carried also at reduced rates.

Bankers and Brokers will find it to their interest to ship by this Company, as it offers them LOW RATES AND INSURANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

B. WILSON,

AGENT,

Office No. 250 Main St., bet Seventh &amp; Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

June 9-10

SUGARS.

125 BBLs. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;

100 bbls. Brune's Yellow Sugar;

75 bbls. B. Coffee Sugar;

100 bbls. A. Coffee Sugar;

100 bbls. Circle C. Sugar;

45 hds. Porto Rico Sugar,

Just received and for sale by

GARDNER &amp; CO.

Chickasaw Yarns.

200 BAGS of this well-known brand for sale by

GARDNER &amp; CO.

June 9-10

Prints! Prints!

75 CASES ASSORTED BRANDS,

just received and for sale cheap.

June 9-10

S. ULLMAN &amp; CO.

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Commercial Department.

The National Tobacco Fair was a complete success. And this fact is due solely to the energy and tact displayed by L. J. Bradford, Esq., the President of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

### DeBow's Review.

The June number of this monthly lies before us. We have not had time for a thorough perusal of its contents, but we have read with some care the review of Napoleon's life of Julius Caesar—"The Federal Union, Now and Hereafter," and "What's to be done with the Negroes."

The three articles in question will compare favorably in point of ability with any which have previously appeared in this magazine, and quite sustain the high reputation hitherto acquired by this work in the fields of thought.

The criticism on "Julius Caesar" as portrayed by the Emperor of the French, is well written and contains some very just and well digested views of Roman society and politics in that age, and evinces a familiarity with the subject which only extensive reading and thorough and minute study can give. The writer unites with Napoleon in commendation of Caesar's character and regards him as a very great man—a great general—a great statesman—a great orator and a great writer, besides being "a gentleman and a scholar," generally.

Julius Caesar undoubtedly raised Roman arms and Roman courage to their highest point of glory, and invested his reign and all that is connected with him, with that sort of splendid renown, which the steady march of time over the space of nearly two thousand years, has been unable in the least to obliterate or dim, but has rather tended to heighten and intensify the interest which men still feel in the remarkable career of him who

"Crossed the Rubicon and Rome."

Who was the idol of the people, the friend of the poor—the generous conqueror—the magnanimous foe—who met his fate at the hands of men whom he had loaded with kindness but who said he was ambitious and wished to enslave his country, and urged that their reason for slaying him was "not that they loved Caesar less but Rome more."

Thus "even at the base of Pompey's statue, which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell," with a gentle reproof on his lips to one whose dagger seemed lifted by the hand of ingratitude—but it has bothered all succeeding historians to tell whether love of country and liberty or personal hatred and envy inspired its blow.

Napoleon III. seems to have been searching antiquity for a parallel to himself and is rejoiced to have found it in the great Roman whose biography he has written. Happy for this modern Caesar will it be, if he pass from the world of action to the world of history by natural demise and not by the "dagger" thrust of some Gallic Brutus.

The article on the Federal Union is well composed, but does not, perhaps, speak so hopefully of the future of our Government as we could wish. It is true that a great revolution has taken place. The conflict between the Federal Government and secession has ended in the defeat of the Southern Confederacy and with it its favorite doctrine. But because secessionism has been overthrown it does not argue that the rights of the States have perished, for the right of secession was never included, according to the views of our most eminent statesmen, among those rights. The rights of the States as far as they legitimately exist under the Constitution, will yet be maintained, for the monarchical tendencies of the radicals will yet be checked by the conservative common sense of the people of the United States at the ballot-box—and the departure of personal freedom from amongst us as a people is more an idea than a reality. It is still a right good thing to be an American citizen, and it conveys along with it the idea of a good many privileges—despite the obstinacy of a radical Congress, in withholding from the southern States the right of national representation. Let us have faith in the final triumph of principle over passion—in the triumph of patriotism over the lust of power, and above all, let us never lose confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Right and truth will finally triumph over wrong and injustice. And so far from despairing of the republic, we feel confident that a thousand years will come and go before a King or an Emperor shall rear his throne upon the ruins of our great, free republic, and a titled aristocracy weigh down the common people with accumulated wealth and accumulated wrongs and taxed beyond endurance to supply the means of luxury to their rulers and their tyrants.

The next and last subject—which we shall notice—for we have already protracted too far this review of reviews—is "What's to be done with the Negroes?" We would rather put the question thus: What will the Negroes do for themselves? Are they capable of freedom—are they progressive by nature, or are they retrogressive; can they compete with the whites in labor, is freedom more congenial to their development than the state from which they have lately come?

They have the settlement of these questions in their own hands.

"The world is all before them.

Where to choose."

If they are that sort of hardy plant that will not die out, then they may take root and not perish. But centuries could never efface the distinctions of color, and in our opinion, if they remain here, in fifty years they will cease to exist among us as a race. The most rational solution of the case is that they will finally emigrate to Africa from whence they originally came.

They will do from choice. They will in the course of time, go thence of their own accord, assisted, perhaps, in their deportation by appropriations from Government and private contributions. And then the continent of America will become as destined by the Creator, the home of the white man alone—the free, intelligent, enterprising Anglo-Saxon.

### Louisville Horse Fair—First Day.

#### PREMIUMS AWARDED.

##### HARNESS HORSES.

*Bust Stallion, 5 years old and upwards.* Premium \$100  
J. A. Beck enters Green Mountain.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Goldust.  
Parks & Vismann enters Edward Everett.  
Henry Lyter enters Whirlwind.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Willie Woodruff.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Silver Dust.  
Premium awarded to L. L. Dorsey's Goldust.  
Certificate awarded to Green Mountain.

*Bust Stallion 3 years old and under.* Premium \$25  
Monroe & Abbott enters Abdallah.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Green Mountain colt.  
Premium awarded to L. L. Dorsey.  
Certificate awarded to Monroe & Abbott.

*Bust Stallion 3 years old and under.* Premium \$25  
Monroe & Abbott's Abdallah colt.  
J. B. O'Bannon enters Everett colt.  
Premium awarded to J. B. O'Bannon.  
Certificate awarded to Monroe & Abbott.

*Mares 5 years old and upwards.* Premium \$50  
R. S. Yeach enters Laura.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Rose Morgan.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Fly.  
L. L. Dorsey enters Schie.  
Premium awarded to R. S. Yeach.  
Certificate awarded to L. L. Dorsey's Fly.

*Mares 4 years old and under.* Premium \$25  
Monroe & Abbott.  
James Graves.  
No premium awarded, as both entries were over age.

*Mares 3 years old and under.* Premium \$25  
Monroe & Abbott.  
Monroe & Abbott.

*L. L. Dorsey enters Mollie Goldust.* Premium awarded to L. L. Dorsey's Mollie.  
Certificate awarded to L. L. Dorsey.

*NATIONAL HORSE INSURANCE CO. PREMIUM,* \$25  
For the best Mare and Colt owned by one person.

R. S. Yeach, one entry.

L. L. Dorsey, two entries, Goldust stock.

Premium and certificate awarded to L. L. Dorsey.

*SWEETSTAKES FOR THOROUGH BREED HORSES. PREMIUM \$100*

*Bust Stallion of any age.* Aaron Pennington enters Nuncio.  
J. Armstrong enters Charley Armstrong.  
Premium awarded to A. Pennington.  
Certificate awarded to J. Armstrong.

*Bust Mare of any age.* L. L. Dorsey enters My Rattan.

*L. L. Dorsey.* Premium awarded to L. L. Dorsey.

Certificate awarded to W. W. Lock.

*BATCHELOR PREMIUM of \$50.* Bust Rover Horse over 15½ hands High.

R. C. Miles, L. L. Dorsey, E. Levi, E. S. Veach, L. S. Dorsey.

Premium awarded to R. C. Miles.

Certificate awarded to L. L. Dorsey.

*W. L. MOUNT PREMIUM of \$50.* Bust Rider over 10 and under 15 years.

JUDGES. T. M. Duncan, S. P. Giger, John Robinson, Jas. Fulin and John Thacker.

Robert Shockney, Louis L. Williams, Keniar Farris, Wm. Dorsey, A. Gwynn.

Premium awarded to Lewis L. Williams.

Certificate awarded to Rob. Shockney.

*Bust Rider under 10 years of age.* Premium \$10 Wm. L. Duff, F. Barris, Wm. Williams, D. J. Sloan, Premium awarded to D. J. Sloan.

Certificate awarded to L. L. Sloan.

*THE NATIONAL TOBACCO FAIR.*

The closing scene at the Annual Tobacco fair in this city took place last Saturday evening by the sale by Geo. Wicks, of a hoghead of bright Virginia leaf at the Pickett Warehouse for the sum of \$11 per hundred pounds. The tobacco offered at the fair amounted in the aggregate to 554 hogheads, while the whole number put up for sale was 615 hogheads. The fair was a success in every point of view. The highest figures that tobacco ever sold for was obtained for the Hart county manufacturing leaf that took the first premium, in accordance with the award of the judges. The price, \$95 per hundred, had never before been realized for the weed. The highest price ever before paid was at the annual fair in this city two years since, in June, the premium hoghead commanding \$490 per hundred.

The sales at the warehouses during the fair have aggregated fully \$137,000, the amount of sales at the Pickett warehouse alone amounting to \$45,583.27. The hoghead of premium tobacco realized \$2,975, a large sum for a single hoghead of tobacco. A lot of 26 hogheads of Owen county cutting leaf, each weighing nearly 900 pounds, actually sold at an average of \$43.25 per hundred.

The entire sale amounted to 615 hhd, with 125 rejects.

WAREHOUSES. No. hhd. Rejects.

Ninth Street.....125 14

Pickett.....132 19

Boone.....147 20

Louisville.....151 67

Total.....615 125

The buyers, exhibited no indications of fatigue or disposition to retire from the work of examining the samples offered or of abandoning the sale until the last hoghead offered was disposed of.

A tobacco Board of Trade in this city has been suggested, and other measures are on foot by which the interests of the planter are to be guarded and protected.

Gentlemen from various sections of the country had a favorable opportunity of exchanging opinions upon subjects connected with the culture, manufacture and sale of tobacco, also upon the subject of taxes, which, at this juncture, is a question of vital importance. The fair has been all that was anticipated.

### Provisions.

Louisville, May 31, 1866.

The provision market during the week has been marked by a steady activity, and combined good demand on account of speculators as well as consumers. The stock of provisions is being rapidly reduced, and is much smaller here, as well as at the other leading points, than it was on this date last year.

Mess Pork is in good demand at \$31.50, while some hddrs. stand for \$32. There were some small sales of Prime Mess at \$27.00, and Rump at \$24.00. Bulk Meats are steady at 12½c for Shoulders, 16½c for Ribbed Sides, 17½c for Clear Ribbed and 18c for Clear Sides. Bacon is in good demand, we quote Shoulders at 15c, Rib Sides at 17c, Clear Rib Sides at 19c and Clear Sides at 22½c all packed, Hams are in fair jobbing demand at 22½c according to quality and brand. Lard is in active demand at 22c for prime in pieces and 24c in kegs.

Tobacco sales of the week ending June 7th.

Warehouses. Hhds.

Ninth Street.....309

Louisville.....328

Boone.....266

Total sales.....1,245

COTTON AUCTION SALES.—The auction sales at the warehouse Friday included 21 bales, Classed as ordinary to low middling, and fair middling as follows: 3 bales at 28½c to 29½c, 2 at 29½c to 30½c at 31½c, 1 at 31c, 3 at 32½c, 9 at 32½c to 33½c, and 1 at 34c. Sales Tuesday were 21 bales including 2 bales of pickings at 17½c to 25c at 22½c, 4 at 30½c to 32½c, 6 at 31½c to 34c, 7 at 32½c to 34c, the latter low middling.

### Monetary.

Money is in more demand, though all good paper is readily taken at 9 per cent., and call loans on collaterals are made at 6 per cent.

Exchange on New York is dull, demand light, buying at par to 1-20 premium selling at 1-10 premium.

GOVERNMENT BONDS remain unchanged. 5-20s 1 02@ 1 20c, 7-30s, 1 02½@ 1 02½, 10-40s, 96@ 95½

During the past week, the Gold market in New York has been very much excited; the heavy advance has been owing to the immense shipments of coin to Europe. The Treasury now holds but twenty-six millions of Gold against seventy-six millions held on the first of May last. It is likely that we will be compelled to continue these heavy shipments of coin for some time to come. Large amounts of our bonds have already been returned for sale and coin remitted in payment. Our importers will be bringing in goods for the fall trade during the next sixty days, all of which must be paid for in coin, it being impossible to ship any of our staples at present prices. In view of these circumstances, it is likely that Gold will continue to advance, unless perchance a demand for our Bonds should spring up in Europe, and thereby cause an export of them instead of Gold.

### Louisville Money Market.

Buy 1<sup>st</sup> Aug' 1<sup>st</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>

Gold.....1 42½ 1 44½

Silver Dollars and Quarters.....1 36½ 1 36

Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....1 32 1 34

Demand.....1 45

5-20 Coupons.....1 38

10-40 Coupons.....1 38

Old 7-30's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

New 7-30's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

Old 5-20's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

New 5-20's.....1 02 1 02½

Two year 5% cent. Notes.....1 05½

Buy 1<sup>st</sup> Aug' 1<sup>st</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>

Gold.....1 42½ 1 44½

Silver Dollars and Quarters.....1 36½ 1 36

Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....1 32 1 34

Demand.....1 45

5-20 Coupons.....1 38

10-40 Coupons.....1 38

Old 7-30's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

New 7-30's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

Old 5-20's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

New 5-20's.....1 02 1 02½

Two year 5% cent. Notes.....1 05½

Buy 1<sup>st</sup> Aug' 1<sup>st</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>

Gold.....1 42½ 1 44½

Silver Dollars and Quarters.....1 36½ 1 36

Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....1 32 1 34

Demand.....1 45

5-20 Coupons.....1 38

10-40 Coupons.....1 38

Old 7-30's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

New 7-30's.....1 01 1/2 1 02½

Old 5-20

## Miscellaneous.

## THE KENTUCKY WASHER AND WRINGER.



HAVING proved itself superior in every contest, remains the Champion Washer of America. We warrant it to wash faster, with less wear to the clothing, and less labor to the operator, than any other Washer in the United States.

## Brinly's Plows.

We have on hand a good stock of this unrivaled Plow, SUITED TO EVERY KIND OF SOIL, manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Brinly, the inventor and patentee.

We are Manufacturers' Agents for

## The Champion Reaper and Mower.

Case's Riding Cultivator. Sattley's Gang Plow, Walker's Horse Hay Fork.

SCHOOLEY'S STRAW & PODDER CUTTER, BOUR & COLTON'S PATENT DRAG SAW, COWING'S WELL & CISTERNS PUMPS.

And Dealers in

Agricultural Implements generally.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 W. Main, bet. 3d and 4th Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Send for a circular of what you want.

April 21—tf

## Terry &amp; Smith, WHOLESALE GROCERS.

243 West Main Street,

BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.

200 lbs Coffee,  
300 lbs Refined Sugars,  
50 lbs. N. O. Sugar,  
1000 lbs. Flour, all grades,  
500 pkgs. Mackerel, bbls., half do kegs and  
kgs.  
200 boxes Star Candles,  
100 " Mould "  
50 kegs Shot,  
50 kegs Nat's,  
20 bags Rice,  
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,  
Syrup in kgs, half bbls. and bbls.  
600 cases Canned Fruit,  
100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,  
Champagne, Port, Madera, Malaga and Sherry  
Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."

April 28—tf

## Insurance.

## HOPE

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE KY.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL,  
\$200,000.

INSURES AGAINST

DAMAGE BY FIRE,  
LIGHTNING & TORNADO  
OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.  
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.  
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS  
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY BY  
THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Benj. D. Kennedy,  
INSURANCE AGENT,

No. 142 Main Street, (Old No. 413), South side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, (DULANEY'S BUILDING.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS UPON

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, MERCANTILE, CARGO SHIPMENTS

BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,  
AND UPON LIFE,  
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

All Losses Promptly and Liberally Adjusted, and paid at Louisville, Ky.

March 3—tf

## Miscellaneous.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,  
BROWNELL & CO.,

Cor. Jefferson and Campbell Streets.



MANUFACTURE  
And keep constantly on hand  
JEANS, FULLED CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.,  
Samples to be seen at Office,  
The highest cash price paid for Wool.  
March 10—3m NO. 69 MAIN STREET.

H. W. WILKES,  
131 Main Street, near Fourth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,  
Cotton Mill Supplies,  
Rubber Belting,  
Leather Belting,  
Bolting Cloth,  
Machine Cards,  
Carding Machines,  
Cotton Gins,  
Cotton Warps,  
Wove Wire Screen,  
Cordage and Rope,  
Gum Hose and Packing,  
Sheet Metals and Wires,  
Lace Leather and Rivets,  
Buhr Mill Stones,  
Turbine Water Wheels,  
Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles  
necessary for  
Mills, Foundries, Factories,  
Railroads, Oil-Well, etc.  
Send for a Catalogue.

April 7—7m

ESTABLISHED 1835.  
ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,  
Straw Goods,  
AND  
LADIES' FURS.

218 Main Street,  
2d door East of Louisville Hotel,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment  
of mens' and boys' black and colored staple  
WOOL HATS.

Also all grades and styles  
FUR AND BRUSH HATS,  
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,  
MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW AND  
PALM LEAF HATS, ALL GRADES,  
LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL  
GRADES,  
LADIES' FANCY FURS, ALL GRADES.

We pledge ourselves so keep as good stocks,  
and sell as low as any firm East or West. We  
solict an examination of our Stock.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan. 20—1y

NEW  
WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,  
AND

STRAW GOODS.

MY STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW AND PUR-  
CHASED  
directly from the Manufacturers at  
the very lowest cash prices.

M. E. MILLER,  
SIGN OF THE BIG HAT.

241 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.  
March 23—3m

## Sewing Machines.

## GROVER &amp; BAKER'S



HIGHEST PREMIUM PLASTIC STITCH  
SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.  
H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24—tf

## Tobacco and Cotton.

## GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON  
FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

## BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton  
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Iron Dealers.

## W. B. BELKNAP &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

## IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &amp;c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S  
BOILER PLATES.

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,  
AND  
LILLIE'S SAFES.

No. 83, Corner Main & Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2—1y

## U. B. EVARTS &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR LOUISVILLE & VICINITY FOR

Longmoor Oil Company's

## "SPERMO-LUBRICATOR."

THIS Oil is produced from wells in West Virginia, is of the same density as pure Sperm Oil, and is especially adapted to

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid for  
Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

Jan. 20—1y

## Railroad Uses

For axles, engines, and all heavy bearings  
where Lard or Whale Oil is used. This is a

## PURE OIL,

Just in the state it comes from the wells, and

Different from the cheap manufactured  
Oils from Petroleum,

With which the country is now flooded. For its

## Superior Qualities,

Would refer to the following parties: Louisville

& Nashville R. R. Co., Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Co., Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Co., G. W. Dickerson, Capt. steamer Potomac, and many others.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,  
139 West Main St.

April 21—2m

186

## JACOB F. WELLER,

WHOLESALE

## GROCER.

No. 99 West Main Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 23—3m

## Groceries.

JOHN SNYDER. JAS. S. SNYDER. THOS. J. SNYDER.

Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

## GROCERS

AND

## COMMISSION

## MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

## Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

## WHISKIES,

7 MAIN ST.,

Bet. First and Second.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 13—1y

## A. H. &amp; W. O. GARDNER,

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.

## IRON DEALERS.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Between Fourth and Fifth.

## PAPER.

186

## New Wholesale

## PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET,

South side, between Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24—1y

## William Cromey,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

## BONNET BOARDS

Binder's Boards, Card Boards,

## ENVELOPES,

Printing Inks, &c.

Having had nearly twenty

years experience in this branch of business, I feel

confident I can make it to the interest of all persons

buying Paper to examine my stock before making their

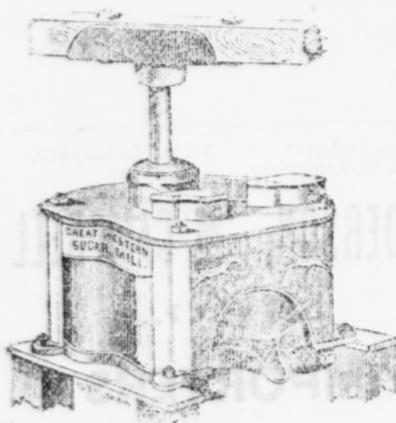
purchase.

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt

attention.

**Foundries.**

**J. S. Lithgow & Co.,** MANUFACTURERS OF **STOVES,** Castings, Tin, Copper and **SHEET IRON WARE.** And Importers and Dealers in Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, **BLOCK TIN,** **TINNERS' MACHINES** Hand Tools, &c. 55 & 87 orth-West corner Third and Main Streets. Always in stock the most complete assortment of Manufactured Tin Ware, **AND** **House Furnishing GOODS** TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST. **VARIETY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.**



**PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF **Sugar Cane Mills AND EVAPORATORS,** Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist Mills & Agricultural Machinery, Small Castings, &c. Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth. Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on short notice. [Dec 23 1y]

## Music.

**THE BEST PIANOS** ARE MADE BY Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Erns & Gabler, and Kurtzman & Hinze.

Schools, Teachers and the Trade supplied at lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS, Southwestern Agent for above celebrated manufacturers—70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

THE BEST ORGANS ARE MADE BY S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

Dealers supplied at lowest factory prices, at their Wholesale Southern Depot. D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

**Musical Instruments,** STRINGS, &c., at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices. D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St. Importer of Musical Goods, and publisher of Music. Feb. 10—1y

**CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!**

Carriage Materials AND **TRIMMINGS!** I. F. STONE,

No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET, Bet. First and Brook, North Side, MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Carriages, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates. His stock embraces, in part, as follows:

Fine Coaches, Slide Seat Buggies, " Bretts, Shifting Top do " Coups, Plain do do Barouches, No Top do Rockaways, Phaetons. He trusts that an experience of over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS in manufacturing and selling Carriages for the South and Southwest will still secure to him a share of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

To Carriage Manufacturers. Referring to the title of this advertisement, I would call your attention to the Carriage Trimming and Furnishing Department.

Comprising every article used in the manufacture of Carriages, which I am prepared to sell at the lowest rates. A practical knowledge of the business enables me to select with care and judgment the different and many styles of goods used by manufacturers. Your orders are respectively solicited.

May 19—3y

## Foundries.

## Sewing Machines.

## Millinery.

## Drugs and Medicines.

## Clothing.

**JULIUS BARBAROUX,** MANUFACTURER OF STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

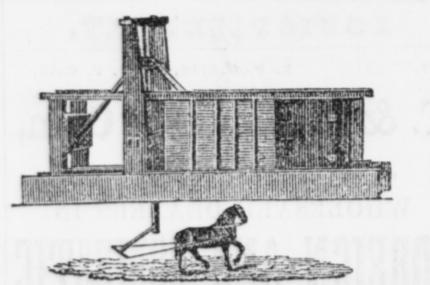
**STEAM ENGINES,** BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills, MILL Machinery, Cast and Wrought Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.

Tobacco Screws and Presses. Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and Verandahs.

**CRAIG'S EXCELSIOR COTTON AND HAY PRESS.**



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865

Premium taken at the Kentucky State Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs. each, in one day of 10 hours, the press, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4 feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and 4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing them again for the ship, and saving at least one half the packing and rope, besides a great saving in freight and baggage.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and well painted,) will be furnished by my factory for \$600, or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$625. When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of Irons, with draw bar, and a decked carriage, a carpenter can make the timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450, including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Railroad Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs.; the Irons only 1800 lbs.

## Oil Well Tools and Machinery.

Special attention given to the manufacture of

**Engines, Boring Tools,**

AND OTHER MACHINERY

USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools always on hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Temper Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c. Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by the money, promptly attended to.

Corner Floyd and Washington Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DAVIES & CO.

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable

**ENGINES.**

**OIL WELL,** Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper and Brass Work.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**SADDLERY,**

**Harness,**

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**

**TRUNKS,**

**Bags and Valises.**

Feb. 3—4y

**A. M'BRIDE,** WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

**Hardware & Cutlery**

OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF

Planes & Mechanics' Tools,

No. 75 Third Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Singer's

New Improved Family

## SEWING MACHINES,

Simple,

Noiseless,

Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Braiding, Cording, Felling, Stitching,

&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the

World.

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

NO. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,

NO. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,

NO. 2, for Tailors, &c.

are to well known to require any especial notice.

Address

**W. H. GOLDERMAN & CO.,**

Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,

NO. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,

March 10—6m. Louisville, Ky.,

## Liquors.

## J. Monks &amp; Cobb

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE

Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County

**COPPER DISTILLED**

Whiskies,

NO. 287 MAIN STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN.

EDW'D FULTON.

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25—4y

U. B. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH & AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,

AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,

Benzine, Varnishes

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Carbon, Lard & Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 17—2m

EDWIN MORRIS.

C. M. MORRIS.

EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 181 Main St.,

North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 17—2m

H. S. JULIAN.

E. MITCHELL.

H. S. JULIAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Hamilton Bank Buildings,

206 MAIN STREET,

Dealers in Exchange, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, and Government Stocks.

Collections Made and Proceeds Remitted on Day of Payment.

March 24—3m

Louisville Theater.

Corner Fourth and Green streets.

F. L. KELLER.....Acting and Stage Manager

S. MALLORY.....Treasurer

Open every night except Sunday, and a Matinee

every Saturday afternoon.

An excellent Stock Company for the season, and the leading Stars of the profession engaged alternately.

Jan. 18—3y

Corner Fourth and Green streets.

F. L. KELLER.....Acting and Stage Manager

S. MALLORY.....Treasurer

Open every night except Sunday, and a Matinee

every Saturday afternoon.

An excellent Stock Company for the season, and the leading Stars of the profession engaged alternately.

Jan. 18—3y

## L. &amp; G. BRONNER &amp; CO.,

171 Main St.,

## Business Directory.

**Agricultural Ware-houses.**  
BRINK & RANSOM 36  
Second below Main.  
PITKIN, WIARD & Co. 96 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th, south side.  
J. D. BONDURANT & Co., 105 Main St. bet. 3d and 4th, north side.  
BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St., bet. 3d and 7th.  
SHERMAN & Co., Main bet. 6th and 7th.  
**Auction & Commission.**  
THOS. ANDERSON & Co., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.  
**Architects.**  
BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main bet. 3d and 4th.  
STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main and 6th sts.  
**Boots and Shoes.**  
INGALLS & Co., 165 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.  
PIATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.  
LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.  
L. L. WARREN & Co., 610 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.  
LISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main st., next to cor. 6th.  
M. C. BUXBAUM & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.  
SUTCLIFF, OWEN & WOOD, 180 north side Main st.  
**Boiler Makers.**  
JOHN PEARCE, Main st., bet. 11th and 12th.  
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Main, bet. 12th and 13th sts., south side.  
**Commission.**  
DORN, BARKHOUSE CO., 157, W. Main st., GEO. W. WICKS, 102 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.  
STINE & CO., 69 Main street.  
**Cement Manufacturers.**  
SCOWDEN, RHORER & CO., 4th st., bet. Main and river.  
**Coal Dealers.**  
CHARLES MILLER, 4th bet. Main & river.  
**Crockery.**  
GODSHAW, F. LEXNER & CO., W. Main bet. 6th & 7th.  
**Carpets, Oil Cloths.**  
W. H. McKNIGHT, 114 Main, bet. 2d & 4th.  
J. G. MATHERS & Co., 106 Main bet. 3d & 4th.  
DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO., 214, St. Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.  
**Carriages.**  
G. BRADLEY, Main, bet. Main & Jack n. L. R. STONE, next s. e. cor. Main and 1st.  
BAKER & RUBEL, Main bet. Brook & Floyd.  
HORACE GOOCH, Jefferson, bet. 3d & 4th.  
**Clothing.**  
SCOTT, DAVIDSON & Co., s. w. cor. Main & 6th.  
JONES & TAPP, 200 Main St., KAHN & WOLF, 157 West Main.  
HARRIS, N. A. M. & ROSEAU, n. w. cor. Main & 5th.  
**Dry Goods.**  
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, 217 W. Main.  
J. M. ROBINSON & Co., 185 W. Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
BAMBERGER, Bloom & Co., 193 Main St.  
TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, 268 West Main, bet. 7th & 8th.  
CARTER & BRO., n. e. cor. 6th & Main.  
JOS. T. TOMPKINS, 6th St., bet. Main & Market.  
D. B. LEIGHT & CO., 253 Main.  
ANDERSON, Mc-CAMPBELL & CO., Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
WM. KRISHABER, Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
S. ULMAN & CO., Main, bet. 4th & 5th.  
LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL Co., Main bet. 4th and Bullitt.  
J. VON BORRIES & CO., 163 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.  
E. HELLMAN & SONS, Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
SMITH & WADE, 271 Main, north side.  
**Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.**  
H. S. BUCKNER, Main bet. 5th & 6th.  
R. BROWN & CO., 199 Main street.  
E. KLAUBER & CO., 77, 5th st., bet. Main and Market.  
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 186 Main st., s. side.  
HAYNES, NEEL & CO., 241 Main st., bet. 6th & 7th.  
**Foundries.**  
DAVIES & CO., No. 338, cor. 9th and Main.  
JULIUS BARBAROUX & Co., Floyd and Washington sts.  
SNEAD & CO., Market bet. 8th and 9th sts.  
PEARSON, AIKIN & CO., 490 Main st., bet. 12th and 13th, n. s.  
DENNIS LONG, 9th st., bet. Main and River.  
**Furniture.**  
JOHN M. STOKES & SON, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.  
JOHN SIMM, Main st., bet. 8th and 9th.  
**Groceries, &c.**  
JACOB F. WELLER, 99 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.  
H. Z. W. GARDNER, 143 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.  
Woolen Mills—Hope BROWNEWELL & CO., office 69 Main.  
**Upholsterer.**  
TERRY & SMITH, 243 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.  
FRANCKE & ELLER, 158 Main.  
HENRY WEHMHOFF, No. 60, s. side Main, and 3d.

## Miscellaneous.

**GEO. B. BLANCHARD**  
IMPORTER  
—OF—

## Mens'

**Youths' & Childrens'**

**CLOTHING,**  
AND GENTS'

**FURNISHING GOODS**  
Of Every Description.

Lisle Thread Under Wear,

India Gauze " "

Check Muslin " "

Linen Drawers,

English Half Hose,

Cravats,

Ties,

Umbrellas,

Canes,

Perfumery,

Combs, Brushes, &c.

**S. W. Corner Main and 2d Sts.,**  
Sign of the Golden Hand,  
Louisville, Ky.  
April 21—tf

**JOHN PEARCE,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
LOCOMOTIVE AND UPRIGHT  
Tubular Boilers,  
**FLUE & PLAIN**

**Cylinder Boilers**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

**LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,**  
Chemical and Varnish Makers'

**KETTLES,**  
J. M. Street, Bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

All work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,  
and all work warranted.  
April 28—tf

Claudius Duvall. Chas. Ketchum. A. A. Quarrier.

**DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,  
Mats, Fine Curtain Materials and  
Trimmings.

**House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,**  
SI Fourth st., bet. Market and Main,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our stock comprising in part of

Royal Velvet Carpets, English Brussels Carpets, English  
Tapestry Carpets, American Tapestry Carpets, Brussels Stair Carpets, Two-Fly Carpets,

Hemp and Cottage Carpets,

Hall and Stair Venetian Carpets, and Stair Rods.

All width Floor Oil Cloth cut to suit the shape of  
halls and rooms.

Having an entire new stock we offer every  
inducement to purchasers in the style, quality,  
and price of our goods. We ask an examination  
of our varied assortment, which we offer at  
the lowest prices.

Carpets warranted as represented.

To dealers we offer unusual inducements in  
prices of all grades Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, etc.

We are prepared to have Carpets and Curtains  
made up at short notice.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,  
No. 81 Fourth Street,

March 31—6m bet. Main and Market.

DR. T. W. & A. L. FOREMAN

ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON

**Chestnut St., between 14th and 15th,**

**Residence No. 571,**

Offer their professional services as Physicians  
to the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and the country  
around, in all the various branches of their  
profession.

Dr. T. W. Foreman having been for the last  
twelve years closely engaged in the treatment  
of Female Diseases, Diseases of the Lungs, Eye,  
Scrofula, &c., feels confident of being able to  
give satisfaction to all those who may call on  
him. Office at his residence, No. 571.

April 21—tf

## Hats and Caps.

**SPRING OPENING**

**THOMPSON & EDELEN**

WHOLESALE

**HATTERS,**

269 WEST MAIN STREET,

(Between 7th and 8th.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Are now opening a large and carefully selected  
stock of

**LADIES', GENTS',  
MISSES', BOYS',  
AND CHILDREN'S**

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

Comprising all the latest devices in Panama,  
Leghorn, Straw, Palmetto, Fur, Silk, Velveteen,  
Cloth, and Wool, which they are offering at the  
very lowest cash prices.

Our old friends and customers, and the trade  
generally, are politely requested to favor us  
with a call.

Orders respectfully solicited.

March 10—tf.

THOMPSON & EDELEN.

J. C. WEBB. E. E. LEVERING.

WEBB & LEVERING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**BOOK AND STATIONERY**

AND

**Blank Book Manufacturers,**

**NO. 90 MAIN STREET,**

NEAR THIRD,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

Well assorted stock of School Books, Stationery,  
Blank Books, Paper, and Catholic Books

of every description, as can be found in the

South-West. Merchants' Account Books

made to order. JOB PRINTING AND BINDING

executed with neatness and promptly, and at  
fair prices.

Agents for Nazareth Female Academy at

Bardstown, Ky., "St. Catherine's" at Springfield, Ky., Loretto Academy, Marion Co., Ky.,

Calvary Academy, near Lebanon, Bethlehem

Academy, near Elizabethtown, Ky. Also St.

Mary's College, Marion Co., Ky., and Cecil

College, Hardin Co., Ky.

March 24—3m.

J. P. MORTON. } Established 1823. { ALEX. GRISWOLD.

J. D. BANGS. } H. M. GRISWOLD.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

No. 156 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Publishers,

Booksellers,

Stationers

AND

**Blank Book**

**MANUFACTURERS.**

THE attention of dealers is especially called

to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, embrac-

ing a complete assortment of all Books in

use in the Schools and Colleges of THE SOUTHERN

STATES, which our position as THE ONLY

SOUTHERN HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE PUBLICATION OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, enables us to offer on the most

favorable terms. In the other departments of

our business, our stock will be found equally

complete.

Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper, Envelopes and

Stationery of all kinds.

All Orders will receive prompt and

careful attention.

Feb. 3—1y.

GEORGE W. MORRIS.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

156 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

**FANCY & STAPLE**

**Goods,**

To which we invite the attention of

the Trade.

W. J. TAPP, of Florence, Ala.

THOS. J. TAPP, of Florence, Ala.

ED. W. KENNEDY, of Florence, Ala.